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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

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Report for September 1981

ALTERNATIVE INFLATION METERS

The economist's definition of inflation is "a rising general level of prices."[1] The most generally accepted measuring device used to gauge inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Over the long term this measuring device and other inflation measuring devices are good indicators of the rising general level of prices. David Callahan, an economist in the Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics has written an article on the different inflation-measuring devices and the search for one that can show what the general inflation trend is excluding sudden price changes that distort the picture of "general" price level increases.[2] That is, a measure that can be viewed as reliable in the short term.

His article "Defining the Rate of Underlying Inflation" says there are two basic ideas on the way to measure the underlying or basic inflation rate in the short term. One school of thought believes in excluding all external "shocks" such as OPEC price increases or severe weather conditions. Others believe the underlying inflation rate can be equated to the "long run trend in the costs of the factors of production".

The first school of thought uses a modified CPI to measure general inflation as shown in Charts 1 and 2 beginning on page 2. CPI 1 excludes food and energy. CPI 2 excludes financing, taxes, insurance; home purchase; food; energy; and used cars. Alternatives include the Producer Price Index (PPI), personal consumption expenditures, and unit labor costs. Callahan says "the common element among all of these is the exclusion from some existing comprehensive measure of inflation of all of the items whose prices are considered to be uncontrollable in the short run." In different periods of time the items excluded could theoretically differ depending on which items were presenting a shock to the economy.

The other school of thought used to estimate true inflation is based on a "building block" approach. The Data Resources Inc. Model (DRI), also in Chart 1, is an example of the production costs philosophy. It is a combination of the estimates of unit labor cost trend (with a weight of 0.65) and capital cost trend (with a weight of 0.35). Labor costs are dependent on the unemployment rate, price expectations, and productivity. Callahan writes that capital costs depend on the prime interest rate, current high-grade corporate bond rates, and price expectations.

Callahan points out that shocks in today's inflation do become part of tomorrow's underlying inflation rate because of the circular nature of our economy. An increase in one component price will have an eventual effect on all prices.

The choice of which barometer best measures CPI fluctuations depends on an individual user's needs. Callahan states that each of the measures in Chart 1 has been called "'the' underlying rate of inflation at one time or another by such groups as the Cost of Living Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Council on Wage and Price Stability, analysts preparing the Economic Report of the President, and various other policy makers."

The September 1981 Monthly Labor Review features Callahan's article and two other articles on inflation. One article is entitled "Reconciling the CPI and the PCE Deflator" and the other is "Some Proposals to Improve the CPI."

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1 McConnell, Campbell. Economics, Sixth Edition, p.197.

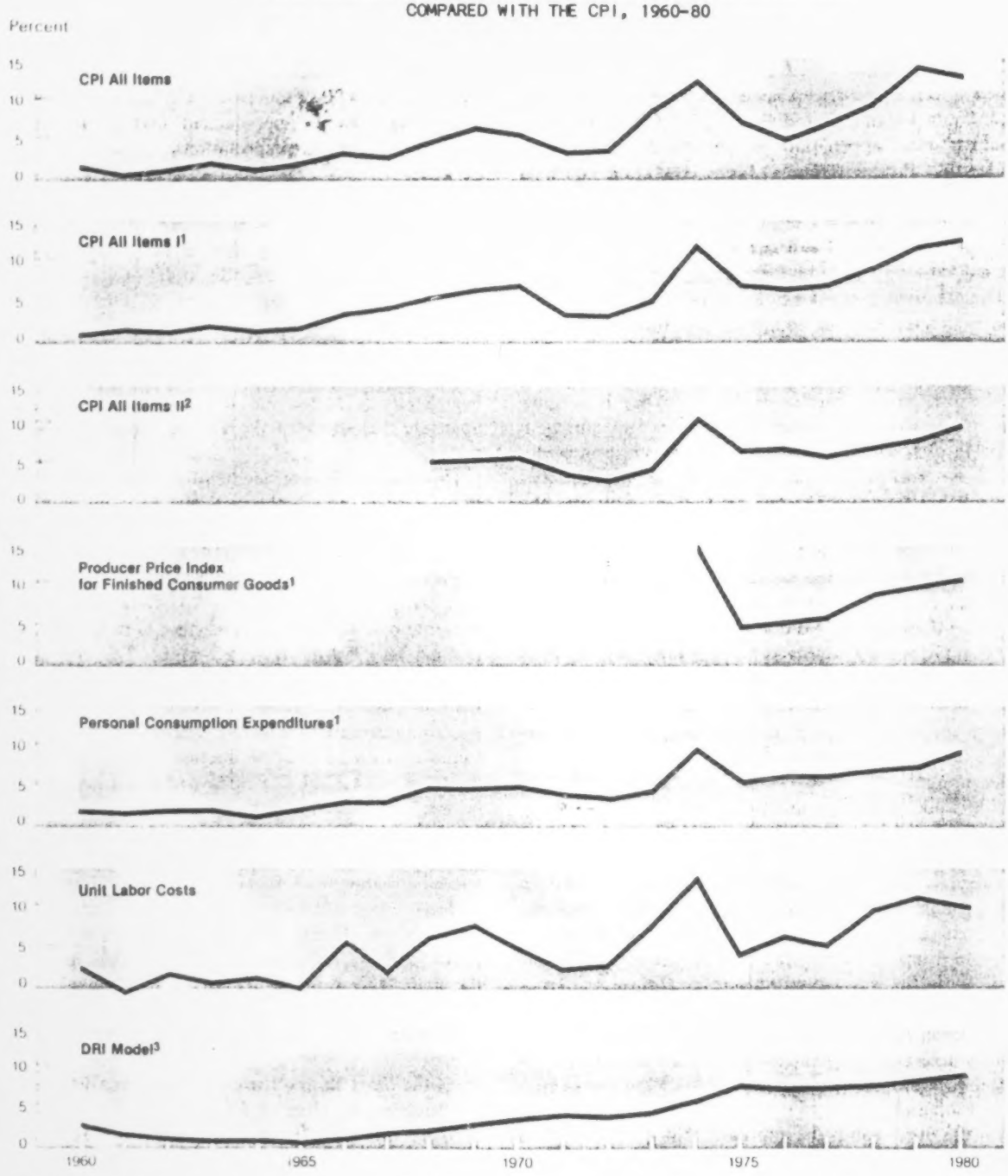
2 Callahan, David. "Defining the Rate of Underlying Inflation," Monthly Labor Review, Sept. 1981, p. 16-19.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

This publication was printed at a cost of 7.7 cents per copy and contains labor market information. Eight hundred copies were printed.

*CHART 1

SOME ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF THE UNDERLYING INFLATION RATE
COMPARED WITH THE CPI, 1960-80



Excludes food and energy.
Excludes financing, taxes, and insurance, home purchase, food, energy, and used cars.
Data Resources, Inc., model.

Note: A more complete description of each of the above measures may be found in the footnotes to Table 1.

* This chart reproduced from the September 1981 Monthly Labor Review, p.18.

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CHART 2

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF THE UNDERLYING RATE OF INFLATION AND IN THE CPI, 1960-80

Year	CPI All Items	CPI All Items[1]	CPI All Items II[2]	Producer Price Index For Finished Consumer Goods[1]	Personal Consumption Expenditures[3]	Unit Labor Costs[4]	DRI Model[5]
1960	1.5	0.8	----	----	1.6	2.2	2.8
1961	0.7	1.5	----	----	1.3	-1.0	1.7
1962	1.2	1.1	----	----	1.6	1.1	1.0
1963	1.6	1.8	----	----	1.8	0.3	0.8
1964	1.2	1.2	----	----	1.1	1.0	0.7
1965	1.9	1.5	----	----	1.8	-0.2	0.5
1966	3.4	3.3	----	----	2.8	5.7	0.9
1967	3.0	3.9	----	----	3.1	1.7	1.4
1968	4.7	5.1	5.0	----	4.6	6.0	1.7
1969	6.1	6.1	5.1	----	4.5	7.8	2.7
1970	5.5	6.6	5.6	----	4.7	5.0	3.8
1971	3.4	3.1	3.7	----	4.0	2.0	4.0
1972	3.4	3.0	2.7	----	3.2	2.7	3.9
1973	8.8	4.7	4.2	----	4.3	7.6	4.2
1974	12.2	11.3	10.7	14.9	9.5	13.7	5.7
1975	7.0	6.7	6.2	4.9	5.6	4.0	7.5
1976	4.8	6.1	6.4	5.1	6.0	6.3	7.4
1977	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.1	7.4
1978	9.0	8.5	6.5	8.5	6.8	9.5	7.8
1979	13.3	11.3	7.8	9.7	7.1	10.9	8.1
1980	12.4	12.1	9.4	10.4	9.1	10.3	8.9

1 Excludes food and energy. Covers the period December to December.

2 Excludes financing, taxes, and insurance; home purchase; food; energy; and used cars. Covers the period December to December.

3 Excludes food and energy. Covers the fourth quarter to fourth quarter period.

4 Data are for the private business sector, on all all-persons basis. Covers the fourth quarter to fourth quarter period.

5 Data are from the Data Resources, Inc. model, and represent the weighted combination of estimated trends in unit labor costs and capital costs.

Note: Dash indicates data not available.

LABOR FORCE

The South Dakota unemployment rate for September dipped to 4.2%, which matches the previous low for this year set in May. The rate hasn't been lower since December 1979. The estimate for August was 4.4% and one year ago in September it was 4.3%.

Despite the current decline, it looks like the annual average unemployment rate for 1981 will be 4.9%. That will be the highest annual average rate recorded in South Dakota since records have been kept, surpassing the 1980 figure of 4.7%. If the latest downward jiggles in the interest rate become a trend, however, unemployment should continue to fall. This, of course, assumes no unforeseen events, such as the closing of a major manufacturing plant, which could disrupt the states economy and have a devastating effect on the Unemployment Insurance system.

Total employment, which posted a seasonal decline from August to September, was virtually unchanged from one year ago at 330,500. Total unemployment in September dropped by about 1,000 to 14,500. It was also below the year-ago estimate of 14,700.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

The only employment increases from August to September in the nonfarm sector were related to the fall school openings. Transportation, other than railroads, which includes school buses, increased by 400 jobs, and state colleges and local education were up 900 and 2,600 respectively.

During the past year, manufacturing was the only major industry to show an overall increase in employment. The 2.4% rise, representing 600 jobs, reflected increased levels of employment in the garment manufacturing industry.

Construction employment was down 12% (1,400 jobs) at 10,300 in September. The October figure for this industry will, no doubt, look even worse as the pipe line workers move out of state.

Government showed the second largest decline in employment among the major industries during the past year. State government was down 4.4% (700 jobs) at 15,100, while local government dropped 2.6% (800 jobs) to 30,000 and federal government was off 1.8% (200 jobs) at 10,700.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

During the midweek of September, the average manufacturing production worker in South Dakota worked 41.5 hours a week at $7.17 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $297.56. The weekly wage was 7.3% higher than the year-ago figure of $277.44.

SIOUX FALLS SMSA

The unemployment rate in Sioux Falls bounced back up to 5.0% in September from 4.5% in August as 3,090 Sioux Falls residents were out of jobs and looking for work. One year ago in September 2,783 Sioux Falls residents or 4.4% of the labor force were looking for work. The total number employed in September was 59,021 compared with 60,499 in August and 60,420 a year ago.

Nonfarm payroll employment was virtually unchanged from August to September at 53,270, but was slightly lower than the year-ago figure of 54,210. Manufacturing, which dipped from August to September, was the only major industry with a gain in employment since one year ago. The September estimate of 7,940 compared with 8,030 in August and 7,840 in September 1980. Construction employment declined from 2,440 in August to 2,350 in September and was almost 9% below the year ago figure of 2,580.

The average manufacturing production worker in Sioux Falls worked 40.8 hours a week in September at $7.15 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $291.72.

RAPID CITY SMSA

The unemployment rate for Rapid City posted a seasonal jump to 5.0% in September from 4.3% in August. It was also slightly ahead of the year-ago figure of 4.9%. The total number of unemployed was 2,210 in September compared with 2,112 one year ago. Total employment increased 2.9%, from 40,635 to 41,811, over the past year.

Nonfarm payroll employment dipped to 33,200 in September from 33,340 in August, but it was up almost 2% from the year-ago figure of 32,590. Manufacturing employment was down slightly at 3,100 in September compared with the previous year, but

nonmanufacturing increased 2.1% to 30,100. Trade employment was up 7.6% from last year at 10,140 and finance/insurance/real estate advanced 5.2% to 1,610. Construction employment, on the other hand, continued to run below the year ago level. It was down almost 11% at 1,960.

The average manufacturing production worker in Rapid City worked 37.3 hours a week in September at $6.91 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $257.74.

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITY

There were 19,737 active work applicants registered at South Dakota Job Service offices as of September 30. For the same period one year ago, 17,995 persons were registered at Job Service offices. The 9.7% increase over the previous period reflects, no doubt, diminished activity in the construction, trade and government sectors of the state's economy. Past articles dealt with the female, veteran and minority characteristics of the registered applicants. This month's article will discuss the economically disadvantaged characteristics of current applicants.

The 5,262 work applicants classified as being economically disadvantaged made up 26.7% of the total applicants. Paradoxically, one year ago that figure was 29.7%. A plausible explanation may be that the increase in the number of work applicants are persons who are simply out of work because of the current economic downturn and not economically disadvantaged in the short run.

Females accounted for nearly two-thirds of the economically disadvantaged applicants. American Indian or Alaskan native applicants accounted for a 32.8% share of the disadvantaged group. Whites recorded a 64.9% share with other ethnic groups each showing less than one percent each.

There were 610 veterans classified as being economically disadvantaged. This number was 23.5% of the total veteran applicants. Of the total 610 veterans classified, 111 were female, an extra-ordinary high ratio of female veterans to male. In actuality, that number involved all of the female veterans registered whereas a total of 2,487 male veterans were on file.

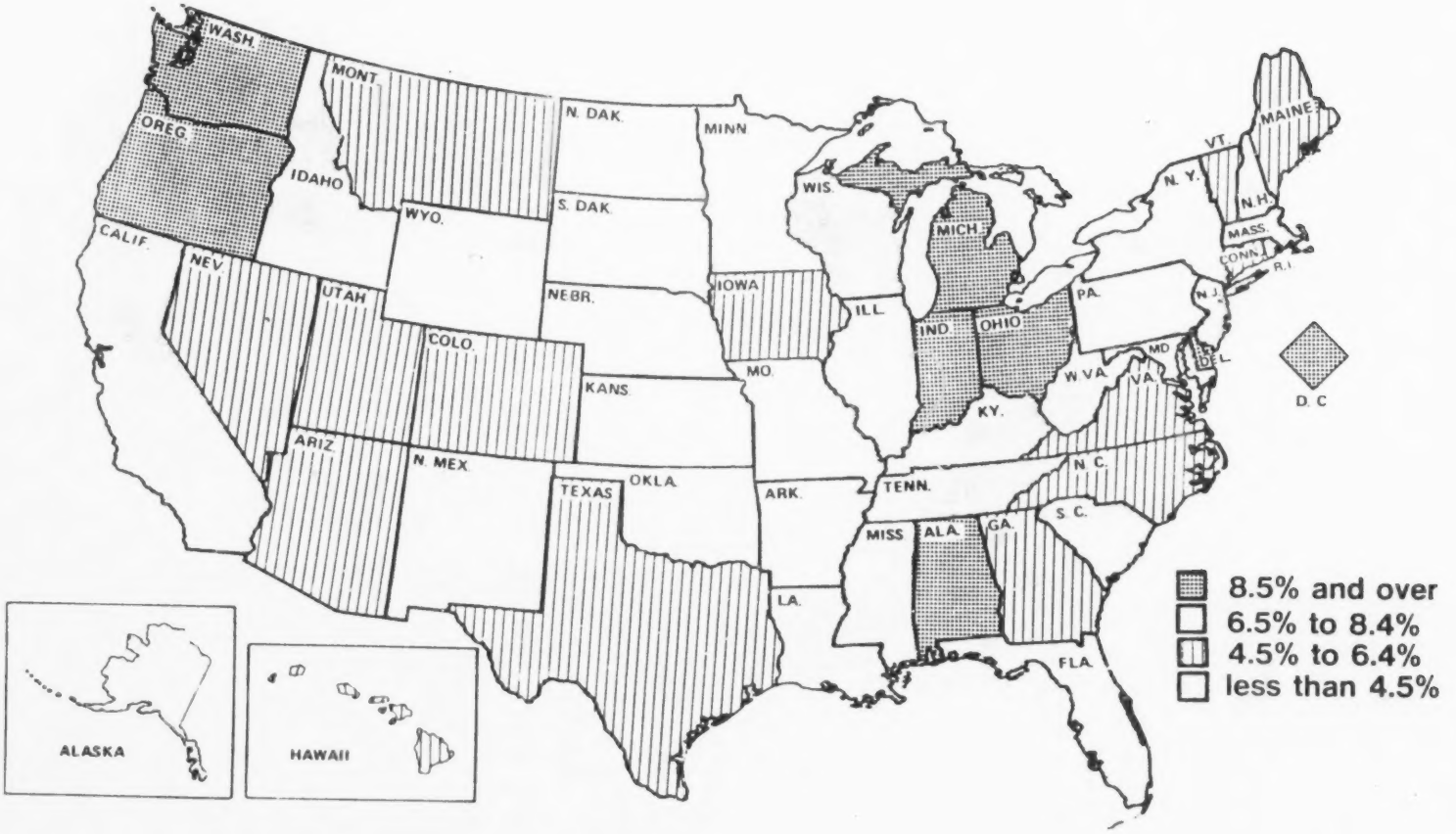
The economically disadvantaged applicants showed a lesser degree of education and a higher level of aging. Handicapped economically disadvantaged applicants accounted for a 11.5% share of the total disadvantaged applicants.

The following table summarizes the preceding information.

SOUTH DAKOTA APPLICANTS ON FILE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

	NOT ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED		ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	14,475	100.0	5,262	100.0
SEX				
MALE	8,226	56.8	1,871	35.6
FEMALE	6,249	43.2	3,391	64.4
AGE				
21 AND UNDER	4,295	29.7	1,469	27.9
22-34	6,483	44.8	2,326	44.2
35-54	2,920	20.2	1,320	25.1
55 AND OVER	777	5.4	147	2.8
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE				
0-7	516	3.6	193	3.7
8-11	3,217	22.2	1,911	36.3
12	6,328	43.7	2,181	41.4
OVER 12	4,414	30.5	977	18.6
MINORITY				
WHITE	12,379	85.5	3,416	64.9
AMERICAN INDIAN	1,678	11.6	1,725	32.8
OTHER	418	2.9	121	2.3
HANDICAPPED	668	4.6	603	11.5
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	2,976	20.6	412	7.8
VETERAN	1,988	13.7	610	11.6
VIETNAM ERA	819	5.7	242	4.6
DISABLED	91	0.6	35	0.7

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1981



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1981

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	September 1981				September 1980			
	LABOR FORCE[1]	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE	LABOR FORCE[1]	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
United States	105,964,000	98,277,000	7,687,000	7.3[2]	104,720,000	97,256,000	7,464,000	7.1[2]
South Dakota	345,000	330,500	14,500	4.2	345,000	330,300	14,700	4.3
Sioux Falls SMSA	62,109	59,021	3,088	5.0	63,203	60,420	2,783	4.4
Rapid City SMSA	44,021	41,811	2,210	5.0	42,747	40,635	2,112	4.9
Aurora	1,737	1,666	71	4.1	1,824	1,800	24	1.3
Beadle	10,431	10,042	389	3.7	10,343	9,912	431	4.2
Bennett	1,331	1,279	52	4.0	1,227	1,192	35	2.9
Bon Homme	3,984	3,901	83	2.1	3,932	3,788	144	3.7
Brookings	14,665	14,229	436	3.0	14,965	14,265	700	4.7
Brown	19,660	18,949	711	3.6	19,781	18,834	947	4.8
Brule	3,119	3,026	93	3.0	3,087	2,995	92	3.0
Buffalo	567	500	67	11.8	570	503	67	11.8
Butte	4,215	4,082	133	3.2	4,055	4,003	52	1.3
Campbell	930	912	18	1.9	815	785	30	3.7
Charles Mix	4,317	4,052	265	6.1	4,111	3,946	165	4.0
Clark	2,337	2,308	29	1.2	1,951	1,891	60	3.1
Clay	6,184	5,966	218	3.5	6,195	5,794	401	6.5
Codington	10,220	9,713	507	5.0	10,924	10,259	665	6.1
Corson	1,635	1,464	171	10.5	1,501	1,377	124	8.3
Custer	2,461	2,391	70	2.8	2,514	2,440	74	2.9
Davison	9,933	9,572	361	3.6	9,719	9,372	347	3.6
Day	3,382	3,266	116	3.4	3,326	3,227	99	3.0
Deuel	2,411	2,354	57	2.4	2,262	2,167	95	4.2
Dewey	2,258	1,984	274	12.1	2,066	1,950	116	5.6
Douglas	2,083	2,023	60	2.9	2,039	1,986	53	2.6
Edmunds	2,197	2,113	84	3.8	2,097	2,049	48	2.3
Fall River	3,591	3,451	140	3.9	3,870	3,724	146	3.8
Faulk	1,479	1,452	27	1.8	1,469	1,446	23	1.6
Grant	4,613	4,490	123	2.7	4,712	4,516	196	4.2
Gregory	2,719	2,658	61	2.2	2,700	2,615	85	3.1
Haakon	1,501	1,485	16	1.1	1,491	1,468	23	1.5
Hamlin	2,483	2,438	45	1.8	2,237	2,147	90	4.0
Hand	2,291	2,239	52	2.3	2,356	2,318	38	1.6
Hanson	1,245	1,187	58	4.7	1,203	1,143	60	5.0

[1] Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

[2] The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 7.4. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

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TABLE 1 (Continued)

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	September 1981				September 1980			
	LABOR FORCE[1]	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE	LABOR FORCE[1]	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
Harding	729	724	5	0.7	752	743	9	1.2
Hughes	8,017	7,727	290	3.6	8,170	7,825	345	4.2
Hutchinson	4,484	4,383	101	2.3	4,633	4,463	170	3.7
Hyde	911	870	41	4.5	875	845	30	3.4
Jackson	1,106	1,044	62	5.6	1,084	1,039	45	4.2
Jerauld	1,328	1,314	14	1.1	1,343	1,322	21	1.6
Jones	709	692	17	2.4	686	672	14	2.0
Kingsbury	3,816	3,779	37	1.0	3,842	3,745	97	2.5
Lake	5,504	5,328	176	3.2	5,938	5,636	302	5.1
Lawrence	9,299	8,838	461	5.0	9,292	8,867	425	4.6
Lincoln	7,048	6,819	229	3.2	7,203	6,949	254	3.5
Lyman	1,522	1,443	79	5.2	1,476	1,435	41	2.8
McCook	2,691	2,583	108	4.0	2,797	2,610	187	6.7
McPherson	1,826	1,776	50	2.7	1,829	1,808	21	1.1
Marshall	2,173	2,093	80	3.7	2,119	2,049	70	3.3
Meade	9,343	9,045	298	3.2	9,071	8,790	281	3.1
Mellette	784	745	39	5.0	829	761	68	8.2
Miner	1,871	1,826	45	2.4	1,947	1,860	87	4.5
Minnehaha	62,109	59,201	3,088	5.0	63,203	60,420	2,783	4.4
Moody	3,679	3,585	94	2.6	3,455	3,382	73	2.1
Pennington	34,678	32,766	1,912	5.5	33,676	31,845	1,831	5.4
Perkins	2,372	2,331	41	1.7	2,321	2,263	58	2.5
Potter	2,095	2,051	44	2.1	2,087	2,018	69	3.3
Roberts	4,684	4,461	223	4.8	4,529	4,314	215	4.7
Sanborn	1,416	1,367	49	3.5	1,398	1,368	30	2.1
Shannon	3,104	2,609	495	15.9	3,015	2,731	284	9.4
Spink	3,957	3,917	40	1.0	4,018	3,972	46	1.1
Stanley	1,274	1,240	34	2.7	1,317	1,272	45	3.4
Sully	805	763	42	5.2	768	729	39	5.1
Todd	2,321	1,980	341	14.7	2,276	2,040	236	10.4
Tripp	3,313	3,234	79	2.4	3,389	3,299	90	2.7
Turner	4,634	4,505	129	2.8	4,476	4,343	133	3.0
Union	6,730	6,533	197	2.9	7,216	6,965	251	3.5
Walworth	3,365	3,170	195	5.8	3,376	3,193	183	5.4
Yankton	10,109	9,692	417	4.1	10,031	9,659	372	3.7
Ziebach	1,172	1,050	122	10.4	1,201	1,133	68	5.7

[1] Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

(In thousands)

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Total Nonagricultural	233.5	234.3	238.1	-0.3	-1.9
Manufacturing	25.8	26.0	25.2	-0.8	2.4
Durable Goods	12.8	13.0	12.7	-1.5	0.8
Lumber & Furniture	1.0	1.1	1.1	-9.1	-9.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	1.2
Other Durable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.3	-2.9	3.0
Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	4.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.3	7.3	7.5	0.0	-2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	2.7	0.0	-10.8
Nonmanufacturing	207.7	208.3	212.9	-0.3	-2.4
Mining	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	10.3	10.8	11.7	-4.6	-12.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.5	13.1	13.6	3.1	-0.7
Railroads	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Other Transportation	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.5	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	-1.7
Trade	63.1	63.8	64.9	-1.1	-2.8
Wholesale Trade	16.6	17.1	17.0	-2.9	-2.4
Durable Goods	7.4	7.7	7.9	-3.9	-6.3
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.4	9.1	-2.1	1.1
Retail Trade	46.5	46.7	47.9	-0.4	-2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.1	11.3	11.1	-1.8	0.0
Services	51.0	51.9	51.2	-1.7	-0.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13.5	14.3	13.4	-5.6	0.7
Medical and Health	21.5	21.4	20.5	0.5	4.9
Educational, Membership & Social	13.4	13.5	14.7	-0.7	-8.8
Other	2.6	2.7	2.6	-3.7	0.0
Government	55.8	54.5	57.5	2.3	-3.0
Federal	10.7	10.8	10.9	-0.9	-1.8
State	15.1	14.6	15.8	3.4	-4.4
State Education	7.0	6.1	7.4	14.8	-5.4
Other State	8.1	8.5	8.4	-4.7	-3.6
Local	30.0	29.1	30.8	3.1	-2.6
Local Education	16.4	13.8	17.2	18.8	-4.7
Other Local	13.6	15.3	13.6	-11.1	0.0

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

TABLE 3

SIOUX FALLS AND RAPID CITY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY)

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Total Nonagricultural	53,270	53,260	54,210	0.0	-1.7
Manufacturing	7,940	8,030	7,840	-1.1	1.3
Durable Goods	2,130	2,240	2,250	-4.9	-5.3
Nondurable Goods	5,810	5,790	5,590	0.3	3.9
Food & Kindred Products	4,230	4,230	4,230	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	45,330	45,230	46,370	0.2	-2.2
Construction and Mining	2,350	2,440	2,580	-3.7	-8.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	4,780	4,790	4,780	-0.3	0.0
Trade	15,140	15,630	15,800	-3.1	-4.2
Wholesale Trade	4,620	4,900	4,880	-5.7	-5.3
Retail Trade	10,520	10,730	10,920	-2.0	-3.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,380	3,440	3,400	-1.7	-0.6
Services	13,100	13,020	13,130	0.6	-0.2
Government	6,580	5,910	6,680	11.3	-1.5

RAPID CITY SMSA (PENNINGTON & MEADE COUNTY)

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Total Nonagricultural	33,200	33,340	32,590	-0.4	1.9
Manufacturing	3,100	3,120	3,120	-0.6	-0.6
Durable Goods	2,190	2,180	2,160	0.5	1.4
Nondurable Goods	910	940	960	-3.2	-5.2
Nonmanufacturing	30,100	30,220	29,470	-0.4	2.1
Construction and Mining	1,960	1,950	2,200	0.5	-10.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,890	1,880	1,890	0.5	0.0
Trade	10,140	10,480	9,420	-3.2	7.6
Wholesale Trade	1,830	1,910	1,660	-4.2	10.2
Retail Trade	8,310	8,570	7,760	-3.0	7.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,610	1,570	1,530	2.5	5.2
Services	7,040	7,330	7,250	-4.0	-2.9
Government	7,460	7,010	7,180	6.4	3.9

TABLE 4

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	297.56	291.72	277.44	41.5	40.8	40.8	7.17	7.15	6.80
Durable Goods	271.93	270.27	247.80	41.9	40.1	41.3	6.49	6.74	6.00
Lumber & Furniture	270.72	246.75	261.88	38.4	35.2	41.9	7.05	7.01	6.25
Fabricated Metals & Mach	273.26	266.48	227.33	42.3	41.9	38.4	6.46	6.36	5.92
Nondurable Goods	321.36	312.57	306.23	41.2	41.4	40.4	7.80	7.55	7.58
Food & Kindred Products	399.53	394.31	360.64	42.1	43.0	41.5	9.49	9.17	8.69
Paper, Printing & Publishing	242.42	229.80	219.30	36.4	35.3	34.7	6.66	6.51	6.32
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	421.36	402.74	382.34	44.4	45.1	43.3	9.49	8.93	8.83
Durable Goods	286.12	277.71	274.39	40.7	40.9	41.7	7.03	6.79	6.58
Nondurable Goods	445.05	427.80	404.17	45.0	46.0	43.6	9.89	9.30	9.27
Rapid City SMSA									
Manufacturing	257.74	250.92	218.75	37.3	36.0	32.6	6.91	6.97	6.71

*Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers.

TABLE 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All items	276.5	274.4	249.4	0.8	10.9
Food & Beverages	270.1	268.9	252.0	0.4	7.2
Housing	299.7	297.0	265.8	0.9	12.8
Apparel	187.4	184.7	178.6	1.5	4.9
Transportation	283.7	282.6	252.7	0.4	12.3
Medical Care	299.3	295.6	268.4	1.3	11.5
Entertainment	222.3	221.1	208.0	0.5	6.9

TABLE 6
LABOR TURNOVER RATES
(per 100 employees)

ACCESSION RATES

	Total			New Hires			Recalls		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Statewide									
Manufacturing	2.4	2.7	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9
Durable Goods	1.9	3.7	2.2	1.1	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8
Nondurable Goods	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.9
Mining	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.1
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	1.4	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.3

SEPARATION RATES

	Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Statewide									
Manufacturing	2.6	5.4	3.6	1.4	3.0	1.5	0.6	2.0	1.7
Durable Goods	2.2	7.8	3.3	1.5	4.0	1.8	0.1	3.2	0.8
Nondurable Goods	2.9	3.0	3.8	1.4	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	2.4
Mining	1.8	5.4	3.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.3	3.2	1.8
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	1.9	3.6	4.1	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.6

TABLE 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Sex, Total	2,389	3,091	3,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,447	1,672	2,093	60.6	54.1	60.6
Female	942	1,419	1,361	39.4	45.9	39.4
Race, Total	2,389	3,091	3,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,792	2,233	2,841	75.0	72.2	82.3
Nonwhite	597	858	613	25.0	27.8	17.7
Age, Total	2,389	3,091	3,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,782	2,317	2,671	74.6	75.0	77.3
Over 45	607	774	783	25.4	25.0	22.7
Industry, Total	2,389	3,091	3,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	13	26	41	0.5	0.8	1.2
Construction	426	539	651	17.8	17.4	18.9
Manufacturing	486	481	972	20.4	15.6	28.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	100	110	163	4.2	3.6	4.7
Trade	534	726	788	22.4	23.5	22.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57	66	80	2.4	2.1	2.3
Services	569	859	545	23.8	27.8	15.8
Government	204	284	214	8.5	9.2	6.2
Occupation, Total	2,389	3,091	3,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	382	474	407	16.0	15.3	11.8
Clerical and Sales	527	681	680	22.1	22.0	19.7
Services	302	540	323	12.6	17.5	9.4
Processing	81	122	112	3.4	4.0	3.2
Machine Trade	170	131	237	7.1	4.3	6.9
Benchwork	142	152	415	5.9	4.9	12.0
Structural Work	554	678	930	23.2	21.9	26.9
Other	231	313	350	9.7	10.1	10.1
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	2,389	3,091	3,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	386	399	579	16.2	12.9	16.7
3-4 Weeks	288	339	434	12.1	11.0	12.6
5-14 Weeks	1,038	1,610	1,392	43.4	52.1	40.3
15 Weeks & Over	677	743	1,049	28.3	24.0	30.4

TABLE 8

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
JOB SERVICE					
New Job Applicants	4,942	4,480	3,804	10.3	29.9
New Job Applicants October 1 to Date	48,064	43,555	50,074	10.4	-4.0
Nonagricultural Job Openings	4,124	4,681	3,895	-11.9	5.9
Job Placements October 1 to Date	42,778	38,596	52,854	10.8	-19.1
Nonagricultural	40,660	36,757	50,896	10.6	-20.1
Agricultural	2,118	1,839	1,958	15.2	8.2
Applicants Available October 1 to Date	82,842	78,630	82,160	5.4	0.8
Individuals Placed October 1 to Date	26,188	23,840	30,589	9.8	-14.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
State Program					
Initial Claims Monthly Total	1,516	1,697	1,802	-10.7	-15.9
Weeks Claimed Monthly Total	9,486	12,460	14,291	-23.9	-33.6
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	31,376	29,860	31,919	5.1	-1.7
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	224,361	214,875	203,157	4.4	10.4
Amount of Benefit Payments	$763,973	$1,015,085	$1,188,965	-24.7	-35.7
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$107.65	$103.56	$94.59	3.9	13.8
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$18,598,006	$17,834,033	$16,103,718	4.3	15.5
Unemployment Trust Fund (in ooo's)	$10,331.1	$10,632.7	$12,425.2	-2.8	-16.9
Federal Program					
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	1,697	1,627	1,902	4.3	-10.8
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	10,080	9,844	9,711	2.4	3.8
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$1,116,937	$1,068,499	$1,002,132	4.5	11.5

TABLE 9

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY AVERAGE WAGE FOR MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP*

Occupational Group	Openings Received	Percent	Openings Filled	Percent	Percent Filled To Openings	Average Wage Placed
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE	49,032	100.0	42,778	100.0	87.2	3.76
Professional/Technical/Managerial	4,225	8.6	2,455	5.7	58.1	6.05
Clerical	6,199	12.7	5,137	12.0	82.9	3.59
Sales	2,612	5.3	1,922	4.5	73.6	3.62
Domestic	8,099	16.5	8,019	18.8	99.0	2.91
Other Services	9,181	18.7	7,700	18.0	83.9	3.25
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	4,562	9.3	4,356	10.2	95.5	3.89
Processing	567	1.2	518	1.2	91.4	4.00
Machine Trades	890	1.8	662	1.6	74.4	4.24
Benchwork	1,276	2.6	1,197	2.8	93.8	3.65
Structural	3,922	8.0	3,600	8.4	91.8	4.38
Motor Freight/Transportation	1,692	3.5	1,512	3.5	89.4	4.71
Packaging & Materials Handling	5,404	11.0	5,313	12.4	98.3	4.11
Other	403	0.8	387	0.9	96.0	3.85
SIOUX FALLS SMSA	7,370	100.0	6,035	100.0	81.9	3.71
Professional/Technical/Managerial	433	5.8	234	3.9	54.0	4.91
Clerical	1,474	20.0	1,109	18.4	75.2	3.69
Sales	699	9.5	453	7.5	64.8	3.58
Domestic	1,099	14.9	1,073	17.8	97.6	2.88
Other Services	1,281	17.4	993	16.4	77.5	3.31
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	240	3.2	233	3.9	97.1	3.25
Processing	34	0.5	27	0.4	79.4	4.75
Machine Trades	126	1.7	90	1.5	71.4	4.15
Benchwork	152	2.1	126	2.1	82.9	3.73
Structural	531	7.2	477	7.9	89.8	4.69
Motor Freight/Transportation	413	5.6	368	6.1	89.1	4.64
Packaging & Materials Handling	765	10.4	735	12.2	96.1	4.17
Other	123	1.7	117	1.9	95.1	3.71
RAPID CITY AREA	8,719	100.0	7,517	100.0	86.2	3.61
Professional/Technical/Managerial	538	6.2	321	4.3	59.7	4.62
Clerical	1,079	12.4	906	12.0	84.0	3.47
Sales	570	6.5	420	5.6	73.7	3.71
Domestic	1,304	15.0	1,302	17.3	99.8	2.64
Other Services	2,148	24.6	1,698	22.6	79.1	3.22
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	275	3.2	265	3.5	96.4	3.84
Processing	30	0.3	28	0.4	93.3	4.05
Machine Trades	134	1.5	90	1.2	67.2	4.72
Benchwork	207	2.4	195	2.6	94.2	3.67
Structural	704	8.1	631	8.4	89.6	4.70
Motor Freight/Transportation	482	5.5	448	6.0	92.9	4.70
Packaging & Materials Handling	1,167	13.4	1,139	15.1	97.6	3.89
Other	81	0.9	74	1.0	91.4	3.91

*All figures are cumulative for the period 10-1-80/9-30-81. Openings filled may include orders from prior fiscal years resulting in a figure greater than 100.0 percent filled to openings.